

The Anderson Daily Intelligence

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 212

Weekly, Established 1900; Daily, Jan. 18, 1914

ANDERSON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

AMERICAN TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN MEXICO UNTIL DIFFICULTY IS SETTLED

GENERAL FUNSTON HAS BEEN ADVISED OF NEW DECISION

WIRES ARE CUT Communication With Mexican Capital Is At An End—Outcome Unknown

Washington, Sept. 25.—American forces will remain in Mexico until the question of authority between Carranza and General Villa is settled. This was the consensus of opinion of the administration officials tonight, although no definite announcement was made.

Secretary Garrison telegraphed General Funston at Vera Cruz not to load necessary baggage or supplies aboard transports, informing him that at the same time that the American forces would not be withdrawn "for at least ten days," until questions concerning the transfer of funds at the customs house could be adjusted. Later the formal statement was issued by the war department:

"Numerous inquiries were made at the war department and of General Funston as to the date of the departure of the American troops from Vera Cruz. In view of the matters which must be settled first, no date at the present can be fixed, but in no event can the departure take place within the next ten days, and General Funston was so advised."

Inasmuch as telegraph communication with the Mexican city is irregular, the war department officials did not know when they could reach a satisfactory understanding with the Carranza government. Officials also are considering the possibility that General Villa may object to the American government's construction of the Carranza authority as the "central government in Mexico," and other indications are that the big sum of money collected for customs by the American officers will not be delivered to Carranza until there is the definite establishment of a government.

Administration officials think that an agreement between Carranza and General Villa can be effected through the mediation of the Mexican leaders. The anxiety of prominent constitutionalists in Mexico City to mediate the dispute is regarded as a hopeful sign, as in Carranza's declaration that he would not attack Villa.

Some observers believe Villa's threats are designed more to show force than to prevent Carranza from placing in provisional power one of his supporters or to diminish Carranza's chances of being chosen president in the general election.

When the consular reports today showed the southern republic to be trembling in fear of another revolution, nothing was received to indicate that a physical clash of any importance was imminent. President Wilson is absolutely neutral and is endeavoring to have consular agents refrain from involving the American government.

At the Mexican embassy here, the belief is reiterated that bloodshed would be avoided and mediation successful.

German Take Town

London, Sept. 25.—That Craooc has been occupied by the German troops, that the town has been put under German military command and that the Austrian civil administration has been displaced, is the gist of the latest advices received here. The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says that "All the original administration has fled and the civilian officials of the Austrian government have left in a panic."

Investigation Is Ordered

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 25.—George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, is being sent to Chihuahua to confer with General Villa, has announced openly his independence of Carranza.

It was understood that Carothers would investigate the fate of General Alvarez Obregon, whose arrest by Villa was one of the prime factors in the breach.

For a Common Cause

Dublin, Sept. 25.—Premier Asquith appeared at the Mansion House here tonight for the purpose, as he expressed it in the opening of his speech, "as head of the king's government to announce loyal patriots resolved to take up arms in defense of our common cause."

OFFICIAL REPORT IS OPTIMISTIC

Germany Has Plenty of Money To Continue the War Indefinitely

London, Sept. 25.—An official statement received from Berlin by the Marconi wireless says:

The board of trustees of the Imperial Bank of Germany draw special attention to the fact that the bank has proved itself equal to exceptional demands made on it by the war and that Germany is armed both economically and financially to fight a war on all sides until results have been obtained which will secure the political and economical future of Germany.

An inquiry has been held at Colmar, Prussia, into high charges of treason against Albe Wetterle, a member of the Reichstag from Alsace-Lorraine, who has been condemned to death and whose property has been ordered seized.

"German, Austrian and Alsatian newspapers reflect the remarkable impression created by the heroic acts of the German submarine U-9 which has since safely returned to the fleet. The English newspapers are more grieved over the loss of men than of the ships and emphasize that England must employ more submarines and mines."

"Germans in South Morocco have been made prisoners by the French and interned in Sebdu, province of Oran. The Germans are being now treated well, it is said."

BATTLESHIPS GO TO OLD MEXICO

American War Dogs Are Ordered To Proceed to Vera Cruz At Once

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25.—Following the receipt of the news from Mexico announcing a threatened split between President Carranza and General Villa, the navy department has ordered the battleship Minnesota and the Rhode Island and Texas to proceed to Vera Cruz. The Rhode Island went today for repairs but will sail for Mexico tomorrow or Sunday. The Minnesota was ordered to Philadelphia to have her bottom scraped and painted, but will be ready to sail by Monday.

The Texas which is enroute to Galveston to receive a silver service, the gift of the people of the Lone Star State, was ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz after the ceremonies were over.

ZEPPELIN DROPS THREE MORE BOMBS

German Airship Creates a Panic and Flays Havoc in Belgium Town

Ostend, Via London, Sept. 5.—(3:00 a. m.)—A Zeppelin airship coming from the direction of Thourout (12 miles southwest of Bruges, Belgium) dropped three bombs yesterday. One of them struck the Avenue P. De Smet De Nayer bridge, on the outskirts of the town, another fell in the harbor and another on the premises of a wholesale fish dealer in a fish market, partly wrecking the building.

The explosion here made a great cavity in the ground and badly damaged all surrounding houses, extinguished street lamps, destroyed electric wires and created a panic. The Zeppelin returned in the direction of Thourout, (12 miles northeast of Courtrai).

The Avenue P. De Smet De Nayer bridge crosses the Canal De Derivation and the northeast boundary of the famous Park Marie-Henriette in Ostend.

The fish market in Ostend is near the railway station and on Wednesday and Friday is crowded with purchasers.

From Ostend, as the Zeppelin is only about 70 miles across the North Sea and the Strait of Dover to the English coast.

No Flying Allowed

London, Sept. 25.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Central News says that the Italian authorities have issued a decree prohibiting all aerial navigation over the Italian territory.

WAR NEWS

Two engagements that may have decisive results in the great battle being waged in Northern France are now being fought. The allies struck the German right wing, north-west of Noyon and the invading forces have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul. The beginning of these attacks was announced in the French official statement issued tonight but little was disclosed as to how the fights are progressing.

The advance troops of the French came in contact with the superior forces of the enemy on their right wing this morning and were compelled to give a little ground. Being reinforced, however, the French troops vigorously resumed the offensive. This action is described as a violent and general one.

On the French right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of the allies, coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul, according to the French official report.

The report admits that the Germans have gained a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of St. Mihiel (on the right wing of the Meuse, 20 miles southeast of Verdun) but have not been able to cross the river. In the Southern region of Woivre the enemy is retiring towards Rupt De Mad, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. The action continues in that region.

Some confirmation was given tonight of yesterday's report that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier. Several train loads of the wounded have arrived at Pskov according to a Petrograd dispatch, and have been engaged in the severe fighting on the borders of Suwalk, where they say the Germans sustained heavy losses.

AT THE BRATTLE FRONT.

At the Battle Front, Sept. 25.—(Via Paris 6:21 p. m.)—French and British troops intermingled with Turcos and Moros, not only held their own, but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing of reel backwards near St. Quentin yesterday and today and imperiled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

The German center has been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Tergnier.

The military authorities naturally refuse to permit the disclosure of the exact position of the fighting, but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued today in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire while French and German aviators reconnoitered from above.

The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their lines who signaled directions. He was caught and shot.

The troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advance firing lines they are anxiously ever His Majesty's ships that conditions which prevent a vessel of a squadron in a mine field, or is exposed to submarine attack, are analogous to those which occur in action and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable so far, at any rate, as large vessels are concerned.

"No acts of humanity, whether to friend or foe, should lead to neglect of the proper precautions and dispositions of war, and no measure can be taken to save life which prejudices the military situation." Small crafts of all kinds should, however, be directed by wireless to close on the damaged ship at all speeds.

"The loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men would not have been grudged if it had been brought about by gun fire in an open action. But it is particularly distressing under conditions that prevailed. The absence of any of the ardor and excitement of an engagement did not, however, prevent the display of discipline, cheerful courage and ready self-sacrifice among all ranks and ratings.

"The duty on which these vessels were engaged was an essential part of the arrangements by which the control of the seas and the safety of the country are maintained and the lives lost are as usefully, as necessarily and as gloriously devoted to the requirements of His Majesty's service as if the loss had been incurred in a general action."

"In view of the certainty of a prosecution of the war by other means of communication."

GREAT ARMIES ARE IN MORTAL COMBAT WHICH WILL BE DECISIVE BATTLE

HUMAN LIFE IS VERY CHEAP

MILITARY LAW HAS PRECEDENCE OVER ALL OTHERS

WAS NO OCCASION

Two Cruisers Going to Rescue of Doomed Ship Were Out of Line of Duty

London, Sept. 25.—Facts concerning the sinking of the British cruiser, Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by a German submarine or submarines in the North Sea, with a loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men, are contained in an admiralty statement issued tonight.

The reports of commanders Nicholson, of the Cressy, and Norton, of the Hogue, state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sunk in 35 minutes. Three torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsing between the torpedoes. She went under in five minutes.

The Cressy first on the submarine and some of its officers were confident the shots sank her. Commander Nicholson says the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged.

The reports show the strictest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but the admiralty has established the rule that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval actions and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work.

The statement follows: "The facts of this affair cannot be better conveyed to the public than by the attached reports of the senior officers who have surveyed and have landed in England."

"The sinking of the Aboukir was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy, however, were sunk because they proceeded to the assistance of their consort and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks."

"The natural promptings of humanity in this case have led to heavy losses which would have been avoided by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval war is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out for the further guidance of His Majesty's ships that conditions which prevent a vessel of a squadron in a mine field, or is exposed to submarine attack, are analogous to those which occur in action and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable so far, at any rate, as large vessels are concerned."

"No acts of humanity, whether to friend or foe, should lead to neglect of the proper precautions and dispositions of war, and no measure can be taken to save life which prejudices the military situation." Small crafts of all kinds should, however, be directed by wireless to close on the damaged ship at all speeds.

"The loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men would not have been grudged if it had been brought about by gun fire in an open action. But it is particularly distressing under conditions that prevailed. The absence of any of the ardor and excitement of an engagement did not, however, prevent the display of discipline, cheerful courage and ready self-sacrifice among all ranks and ratings.

"The duty on which these vessels were engaged was an essential part of the arrangements by which the control of the seas and the safety of the country are maintained and the lives lost are as usefully, as necessarily and as gloriously devoted to the requirements of His Majesty's service as if the loss had been incurred in a general action."

"In view of the certainty of a prosecution of the war by other means of communication."

LIST OF BANKS NAMED BY McADOO

Names of Banks Made Public By Secretary McAdoo, Who Are Violating Rules

Washington, Sept. 25.—Continuing his campaign against high interest rates and the hoarding of money by banks, Secretary McAdoo tonight made public a list of nearly 250 national banks outside reserve and central reserve cities, which are carrying reserves in excess of the legal requirements. The list shows that the reserves in these banks run from 25 per cent to 74 per cent and the legal minimum being 15 per cent to 74 per cent, the legal minimum being 15 per cent.

"If," said McAdoo, in a statement given out with the list, "the large amount of loanable funds that are kept from active employment, as indicated by these figures, was invested in commercial or agricultural paper or loaned on proper security the present situation would be greatly relieved."

The secretary's statement referred to the list as showing "some" of the national banks carrying excessive reserves, and it was understood tonight further lists would follow:

The list includes: Virginia—Planters' National, Fredericksburg, 32 per cent; 1st National Raham, 41 per cent; Marshall National National 41 per cent; Marshall National 45 per cent; Taxewell National 29 per cent; First National, Wytheville, 27 per cent.

North Carolina—Concord National, 22 per cent.

South Carolina—Central National, Spartanburg, 28 per cent.

Tennessee—Clarksville National, 45 per cent; First National, Memphis, 40 per cent.

ALLIES REPORT A VIOLENT BATTLE

Reinforcements Add New Impetus To the Fighting in Northern France

Paris, Sept. 25.—The following official communication was given out in Paris this afternoon:

"First: Our left wing there has begun a general action of great violence between those detachments of our forces that are operating between the river Somme and the River Aisne and the army corps which the enemy has grouped in the region around Tergnier and St. Quentin. These army corps have come, some from the center of the enemy's line and others from Lorraine and the Vosges. The last named corps were transported by rail from Cambrai, by way of Liege and Valenciennes. To the north of the river Aisne, as far as Berry-Aux-Buc there has been no change of any importance."

"Second: On the center we have made progress to the east of Rheims in the direction of Berry and Moronvilliers. Further to the east shows no change. To the east of the Argonne the enemy has not been able to move out of variances. On the right bank of the River Meuse the enemy succeeded in getting a footing on the heights of the Meuse; in the region of the promontory of Hatton Chatel, and forced in the direction of St. Mihiel. To offset this, to the south of Verdun, we retook the main masters of the heights of the Meuse and our troops, moving out of Toul, advanced until they reached the region of Beaumont."

"Third: On our right wing Lorraine and the Vosges we have repulsed attacks of minor importance on Nomeny. To the east of Lunville the enemy has made some demonstrations along the line of the River Vegouas and the River Blette."

British Flag Hoisted

London, Sept. 25.—(3:25 p. m.)—The official press bureau this afternoon issued the following statement: "The admiralty announces that a telegram has been received from Vice Admiral Sir George Patey stating that the port and town of Frederic Wilhelm, the seat of government of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (the name applied to the German portion of New Guinea) have been occupied by an Australian force without opposition."

"The armed forces of the enemy appear to have been concentrated at Herberhschoe, where they were annihilated."

"The British flag has been hoisted at Friedland and a garrison has been established there."

GREAT BATTLE IN NORTHERN FRANCE WILL SOON BE DECIDED

ACTION IS GENERAL

Fighting Extends Over Large Area and Must Soon Reach Climax

London, Sept. 25.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle of Northern France have fallen and some decisive results must be announced before long. The allies have struck the German right wing and the Germans have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

The commencement of these attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued late today, but little is told of how they are progressing. "The action against the German right is described as a violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps of the Germans brought from the center of Lorraine and the Vosges."

The clash occurred in the district between Tergnier and St. Quentin, so that the French have made considerable headway to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army. The French reports admit that the Germans gained a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of St. Mihiel.

In the center east of Rheims, the French have made some progress, but elsewhere nothing of importance has happened as shown in the official reports and no other information is available, as the strictest censorship has been established.

Such confirmation comes today of yesterday's report that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier. Several trainloads of the wounded, including German prisoners, have arrived at Pskov, according to a Petrograd dispatch, having been engaged in severe fighting on the borders of Suwalki, where they say the Germans suffered heavy losses.

In Galicia, the Russians have annexed a few more towns and are perfecting their plan for an attack on Przemysl, an advance against General Danko, and eventually the fortress of Craow.

While the Serbians and Montenegrins are closing in on the Bosnian city of Sarajevo, the Austrians have retaliated by resuming the bombardment of Belgrade which during the early weeks of the war was under constant fire. They also have attempted to cross the Danube, but according to Serbian reports, have failed.

The French and British aviators have annexed the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic.

The object of the capture, according to Italian reports, was to induce the Austrian fleet to come out and accept battle.

The Austrian navy has added another German possession in the South Pacific to its list of captures. This time it is Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the German portion of Guinea, one of the emperor's most valuable colonies in that part of the world. It is expected that Admiral Patey will take the rest of the German Pacific Islands, leaving a small garrison at each.

To fill up the gaps in the officer's ranks, caused by casualties in France, the war office is promoting a large number of non-commissioned officers to the commissioned ranks.

German airships and aeroplanes have again been flying along the Belgian and French coast and have dropped bombs at Ostend and Boulogne, without doing a great deal of damage. They have not ventured across the channel, but are expected to do so when conditions are favorable.

While these craft drop bombs the object of their flights is believed to be to find out what the allies are doing on the coast. The Germans expect some movement in that direction as, according to reports from Belgium and Dutch sources, they are strengthening their position through the occupied territory.

WIRELESS HAS BEEN STOPPED

STATION CLOSED AT 1 P. M. YESTERDAY WITHOUT RESISTANCE

WILSON'S DEMAND

As Head of Nation, President Wilson's Order Is Complied With By Wireless Company

Washington, Sept. 25.—By order of President Wilson as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the wireless of the Marconi Company at Siasconset, Mass., was closed today because it declined to recognize the right of the federal government to exercise a censorship over the plant.

The navy department took no cognizance of the fact that the Marconi Company had filed in a federal court an application for an injunction to restrain the naval officers from closing or censoring the station.

Although it appeared that the wireless company might compel the naval officials to exercise force, the company finally decided to offer no resistance and the station was closed at 1 p. m. The navy department tonight made public the messages that had passed between the department and Siasconset station, as well as the opinion of Attorney General Gregory on the legality of the action.

The statement follows: "At 12:15 p. m. the navy department received the following message from Siasconset, Mass., government censor at the Siasconset station: 'Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 25, 1914. 'The following letter was received when your instructions was delivered to the Marconi in charge at this station. 'I acknowledge receipt of your letter of instructions relative to the cessation of all radio communications at Siasconset, Mass., and would ask if you are prepared to carry out your orders by force. 'Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. 'E. B. Nixon. 'At 2:17 p. m. the department received the following: 'Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 25, 1914. 'Secretary of the Navy. 'Washington, D. C. 'The Marconi Company withdraws letter previously sent and the station was closed at 1:00 p. m. 'E. B. Nixon. 'No instructions from the department had been sent to Siasconset Nixon between the receipt of these two messages.'"

The attorney general's opinion upholds the right of the president to take whatever means he deems advisable to insure the neutrality of the United States during the European war. He reviews the Marconi Company case from the time of the issuance of the executive order on August 14, 1914, forbidding transmission or receipt of unneutral messages and the placing of navy censors in radio stations and down to the present, and concludes:

"The President of the United States is at the head of the three great coordinate departments of the government. He is commander-in-chief of the navy and the army. In the preservation of the safety and integrity of the United States and the protection of its responsibilities and obligations as a sovereignty his powers are broad. In the words of Mr. Justice Miller in *Re Nagle* (1890) 135 U. S. 84, his power includes the enforcement of the rights, the duties and obligations growing out of the constitution itself, our international relations, and all the protection implied by the nature of the government under the constitution."

"If the president is of the opinion that the relations of this country with foreign nations are, or likely to be, endangered by actions assumed by him inconsistent with a due neutrality it is his right and duty to protect such relations; and in doing so, the absence of any statutory restrictions, he may act through such executive officer or department as appears best adapted to effectuate the desired end. The act of such executive officer or department in such case is the act of the government."

"The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. 'E. B. Nixon. 'At 2:17 p. m. the department received the following: 'Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 25, 1914. 'Secretary of the Navy. 'Washington, D. C. 'The Marconi Company withdraws letter previously sent and the station was closed at 1:00 p. m. 'E. B. Nixon. 'No instructions from the department had been sent to Siasconset Nixon between the receipt of these two messages.'"

"The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. 'E. B. Nixon. 'At 2:17 p. m. the department received the following: 'Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 25, 1914. 'Secretary of the Navy. 'Washington, D. C. 'The Marconi Company withdraws letter previously sent and the station was closed at 1:00 p. m. 'E. B. Nixon. 'No instructions from the department had been sent to Siasconset Nixon between the receipt of these two messages.'"

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

(Continued on Third Page.)